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Letter dated 12 May 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to forward herewith a memorandum of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999 and the overview of terrorist and other acts of violence and of certain violations of the resolution in Kosovo and Metohija, the autonomous province of the Yugoslav constituent Republic of Serbia, in the period from 10 June 1999 to 7 May 2000 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Vladislav **Jovanovic**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Annex to the letter dated 12 May 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Memorandum of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999

I. COMMUNICATIONS ADDRESSED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL, SECRETARY-GENERAL, KFOR, UNMIK AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

1. Repeated warnings about violations of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999)

Almost eleven months since its adoption, there has been no change in the attitude towards Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999 and the Military Technical Agreement by the international presences, the Kosovo Force (KFOR) and the United Nations Interim Administration in Kosovo (UNMIK), in Kosovo and Metohija, the autonomous province of the Yugoslav constituent Republic of Serbia.

Repeated warnings to the Security Council, Secretary-General, KFOR and UNMIK and to other relevant international organizations and factors by the Government of the FR of Yugoslavia about flagrant violations of the key provisions of the resolution, the Ahtisaari-Chernomyrdin document and the Military Technical Agreement have not been heeded at all. At the same time, developments in Kosovo and Metohija continue to evolve contrary to the letter and substance of the resolution and the related documents, threatening the security of the entire region.

Memorandums of the Government of the FR of Yugoslavia: This is the fifth Memorandum that the Government of the FR of Yugoslavia addresses to the Security Council (the fourth was addressed on 3 April 2000 (S/2000/293)). This Memorandum, too, contains an updated documented overview of direct and flagrant violations of the fundamental principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the key provisions of the resolution and the related documents, as well as of all other generally-accepted international standards in the field of human and civil rights taking place in Kosovo and Metohija under the watch of KFOR and UNMIK. The overview provides abundant evidence of the continuous deterioration of the situation in this Serbian province.

Despite amply documented facts and the clear demands of the Government of the FR of Yugoslavia that the Security Council, as the primarily responsible body, take vigorous and urgent measures to put an end to the dramatic deterioration of the overall situation in Kosovo and Metohija, the Council continues to avoid to fulfil its obligations and countenances the inadmissible conduct of KFOR and UNMIK. Such an approach by the Security Council is without a precedent in the practice of the United Nations peace-keeping missions.

In more than 120 direct communications to the Security Council and to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Government of the FR of Yugoslavia pointed to the drastic instances of non-compliance with, or gross violations of, the mandate of KFOR and UNMIK, in particular to the violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia in Kosovo and Metohija. The Government of the FR of Yugoslavia made special mention of the continued terror, ethnic cleansing and genocide of Albanian terrorists and separatists against the Serbs, Montenegrins, Roma, Turks, Goranci and other non-Albanians in Kosovo and Metohija.

In its direct communications to the head of UNMIK and the commander of KFOR through its Committee for Cooperation with the United Nations Mission in Priština, the Government of the FR of Yugoslavia has consistently drawn attention to, and lodged regular protests at, the flagrant breaches of

authority by KFOR and UNMIK and their failure to implement their mandate, established by Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

2. Passive attitude of the Security Council and other bodies of the international community

In view of the continuous and dramatic deterioration of the situation and drastic violations of basic human rights and the destruction of historical and cultural monuments, constituting an integral part of the world cultural heritage, the Government of the FR of Yugoslavia informs in a timely and well-documented manner also other international organizations engaged in Kosovo and Metohija (UNHCR, UNHCHR, UNESCO, ICRC, OSCE, EU, Council of Europe, etc.). Despite its demands that they too fulfil their share of responsibility under Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and other relevant international legal instruments within their field of activity, there are still no signs of the real readiness of these organizations to engage in earnest in putting an end to the present devastating trends in Kosovo and Metohija, which seriously undermines the authority of the United Nations and weakens confidence in the genuine readiness of the world Organization to fulfil its obligations and provide protection to its member-States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

II. SYSTEMATIC VIOLATIONS OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1244 (1999) AND THE MILITARY TECHNICAL AGREEMENT

1. Systematic violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia and the mandate of the Security Council

Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) expressly confirms the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia in Kosovo and Metohija (preambular para 10; subpara 8, Annex 2)

Decisions of UNMIK and KFOR: Regulations of the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General and Head of UNMIK have no grounding in the resolution and are aimed at severing all links between Kosovo and Metohija and the Republic of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia, i.e.at fully separating the Province from the constitutional, legal, economic, monetary, financial, banking, customs, visa, administrative and other systems of the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia.

Regulations and decisions of the Special Representative undermine systematically and directly the State sovereignty of the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia in Kosovo and Metohija, the basic principle guaranteed by Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), and decry the legal basis and prerogatives of statehood of the State of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia in that southern Serbian province, as an integral part of the sovereign territory of the Republic of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia.

The Special Representative continues to act illegally with the aim of creating pre-conditions for making the Province independent from the Republic of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia and to favour political and other interests of Albanian separatists and terrorists, an activity without a precedent in the history of United Nations missions. Established illegally at the time when not even minimum security conditions were created for non-Albanian residents of Kosovo and Metohija, the so-called Interim Administration Council, a de facto Provincial "Government", composed exclusively of Albanians, mostly from the ranks of the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army and Albanian separatist political parties, constitutes an attempt to legalize ethnic supremacy of Albanians, with a view to creating an ethnically pure Kosovo and Metohija.

The repeated attempts of the Special Representative to include into that body the Serbs, chosen by himself according to his own criteria mostly for offices of peripheral political importance and influence, are

part and parcel of the same overall strategy of the Special Representative to legalize the status quo at the expense of the interests of Serbs and other non-Albanians.

The just contention of the Government of the FR of Yugoslavia, contained in the letter of the charge d'affaires of the Permanent Mission of the FR of Yugoslavia to the United Nations to the President of the Security Council on 22 September 1999, to the effect that the decision of UNMIK on an alleged transformation of the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army into a supposedly civilian organization, the Kosovo Protection Corps, has no legal basis whatsoever in Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and in the relevant documents and that, consequently, it is one of the main generators of the exacerbation of the crisis in Kosovo and Metohija has been amply borne out by the developments in that Serbian province.

The attack of well-armed members of the so-called Kosovo Protection Corps on a patrol of the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Serbia near Bujanovac, outside the administrative area of Kosovo and Metohija, provides telling evidence that the so-called Kosovo Protection Corps is no "civilian" structure and that its members are just re-cycled terrorists of the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army, with its combat structure and command personnel fully preserved as a core of some future Albanian military in Kosovo and Metohija, as publicly advertised by its "commander", the notorious terrorist Agim Cheku.

-"Kouchner's passports": Regulation of the Special Representative No.2000/18 of 29 March 2000 whereby UNMIK arrogated the powers to issue identification documents to Yugoslav citizens of Kosovo and Metohija is the culmination of arbitrariness and illegality. An act of the most flagrant violation of the basic principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the provisions of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), in particular those relative to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia, the regulation is legally null and void and politically manipulative and harmful as it breeds ethnic Albanian separatism.

The Government of the FR of Yugoslavia condemns and is against any act aimed at breaking up the unified regime of issuance of identification documents to Yugoslav citizens, all the more so as the relevant authorities of the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia are competent to, and can, issue identification documents to all their citizens irrespective of the place of residence. The obligation of UNMIK and KFOR is to ensure appropriate security, technical and other conditions so that this constitutional obligation could be fulfilled without any difficulty throughout the Province.

Acceptance by any State or international organization of "Kouchner's passports" and other personal documents issued illegally by UNMIK would be an act of flagrant violation of the principle of respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia and would, necessarily, be followed by appropriate reciprocity measures.

Functioning of the judiciary: Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) envisages that the judicial system in Kosovo and Metohija operates in line with the Yugoslav legislation and within the judicial system of the Republic of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia.

Through an illegitimate and illegal regulation, the Special Representative has established judicial organs in Kosovo and Metohija which conduct criminal proceedings without honouring the Yugoslav laws in force and violating the basic principles of criminal law set forth in international conventions.

Particularly reprehensible and unbecoming of a United Nations mission is the practice of double standards applied to Serbs and Montenegrins in cases of arrest, institution and conduct of investigation, detention, determination of the right to defence, use of the mother tongue etc.

UNMIK has shown exceptional tolerance to ethnic Albanians. Even those against whom there is firm and serious incriminating evidence are released. Serbs, Montenegrins and other non-Albanians, however, are being illegally arrested on the basis of fraudulent information supplied by ethnic Albanians alone and held in detention more than six months without being indicted on the basis of the illegal acts of the Special

Representative and contrary to the Yugoslav laws and international standards in this field.

43 Serbs, illegally and arbitrarily arrested by KFOR and UNMIK, have been kept in detention in a prison in Kosovska Mitrovica already for ten months. They have not been investigated or tried yet. On 10 April, 37 detained Serbs and 5 Roma went on hunger strike. Their decision was influenced by the release of Gjelal Ademi, an ethnic Albanian investigated for a hand grenade attack in which 22 Serbs and 14 French KFOR soldiers had been injured. Examining the strikers on 6 May, doctors from the Medical School of the University of Priština found out that their health was rapidly deteriorating and that eleven of them were in critical condition. On 7 May, one of the strikers, Arsenije Vitošević, suffering from a chronic heart condition, was taken to the City Hospital. Exhausted, with high blood pressure and heart problems, he is in the intensive care unit. He is given infusion and is in a bad mental condition (His son was kidnapped by "KLA" terrorists two years ago and he has not heard from him ever since). Doctors have suggested that another 10 detainees be brought to hospital because of exhaustion and dramatic health conditions. They called on UNMIK judicial and police authorities to end the detention of hunger strikers so that their condition could improve and stabilize.

Serbs and Montenegrins are arrested even as witnesses. While in detention, they are pressured to make confessions that are wanted from them. Similarly, Serbs and Montenegrins are discriminated against with regard to the right of defence, while UNMIK provides them no protection either as defendants, defence counsels or witnesses for the defence.

The fact that not a single trial has been held in the District Court of Kosovska Mitrovica, established on 1 September 1999, because of the impotence of the UNMIK police to provide security is a clear illustration of the gravity of the situation in the judiciary, brought about by the illegal decisions and attitude of UNMIK.

Construction of military bases: The Government of the FR of Yugoslavia condemns and opposes the construction of KFOR military bases in a part of the sovereign territory of the FR of Yugoslavia without its approval. The construction constitutes the most flagrant violation of the sovereignty of the FR of Yugoslavia and the provisions of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), as well as the laws in force in the Republic of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia. The construction of foreign bases without approval of the receiving State is contrary to the character and spirit of peace missions under the auspices of the United Nations and constitutes a dangerous precedent, contrary to the principles and purposes of the United Nations.

Military exercises of NATO/KFOR: The Government of the FR of Yugoslavia condemns and opposes military exercises of KFOR (NATO) in Kosovo and Metohija, under whatever pretext, as they violate the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the FR of Yugoslavia in a most flagrant way. Sabre-rattling in Kosovo and Metohija, far from being a function of security of all its residents, is just another form of support to Albanian terrorists and their attempts to cement the mono-ethnicity of the Province as a basis for its full separation from the constitutional and legal systems of the Republic of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia. The provocative conduct on the part of KFOR seriously destabilizes the region and constitutes a direct threat to peace and stability in Europe.

Although it is duty-bound to prevent every act of violation of its resolution 1244 (1999) and to eliminate all sources of instability in the region, the Security Council has done nothing to protect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia whereby it has violated not only the key provisions of the resolution, but also the principles and goals of the Charter of the United Nations.

Representation of some foreign countries: Despite the warnings and protests of the Government of the FR of Yugoslavia, UNMIK continues to tolerate foreign para-diplomatic missions in Kosovo and Metohija,

opened without consultations with, and approval of, the Government of the FR of Yugoslavia and in gross violation of the principle of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia. The attempt of the Special Representative to provide a legal semblance (Draft Regulation on the "Immunities and Privileges of the Liaison Offices of Foreign Governments in Kosovo") is a direct attack on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia and a gross violation of the principles of the United Nations Charter, provisions of the Vienna Conventions on diplomatic and consular relations and the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations as well as of prevalent international practice.

Non-display of State symbols: The fact that the symbols of the State of the FR of Yugoslavia, primarily its flag, are not displayed at its international borders with Albania and Macedonia and that other border signs have been removed constitutes a gross violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia.

The Government of the FR of Yugoslavia wishes to reiterate that it has never ceded or that it intends to cede the sovereignty over any part of its territory and condemns in a most resolute way the tactics of deception and the diversion of attention from the alliance of UNMIK and KFOR with the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army. In particular, it repudiates all acts carried out along the line of fait accompli.

The sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia are inviolable and final: the FR of Yugoslavia considers null and void and without any legal effect and as non-binding on itself the conduct and decisions of KFOR and UNMIK, particularly those of the Special Representative and Head of UNMIK, including the decision to establish the "Interim Administration Council of Kosovo", which disregard or violate the principle of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia, as well as all measures, acts and omissions of acts which are contrary to Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and the Military Technical Agreement or represent an attempt at their revision.

2. Massive violations of human rights

Terror and violence[1]: Albanian terror and violence, the ethnic cleansing of, and genocide against, non-Albanians, primarily Serbs and Montenegrins, but also the Roma, Muslims, Turks, Goranci and other non-Albanians, the destruction of their homes, usurpation and destruction of private and State property and rampant crime and chaos in Kosovo and Metohija continue unabated despite the presence of several dozen thousand of well-armed members of KFOR and more than 2,000 UNMIK policemen. These provide convincing evidence of the failure of KFOR and UNMIK to fulfil their basic obligations under the mandate, particularly in terms of guaranteeing full personal and property security and safety to all residents of Kosovo and Metohija, Serbs and Montenegrins in particular, the victims of systematic ethnic cleansing, terror, killing and abduction.

The Government of the FR of Yugoslavia demands from KFOR and UNMIK to fulfil without delay all their obligations and to create conditions for a safe return of all expelled persons to Kosovo and Metohija.

Ethnic cleansing: Since the deployment of KFOR and UNMIK, more than 350,000 Serbs, Montenegrins, Roma, Muslims, Turks, Goranci and other non-Albanians, accounting for two thirds of the entire non-Albanian population of Kosovo and Metohija, have been forcibly driven out of the province.

However, Albanians themselves, loyal citizens of the Republic of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia

[1] Detailed overview of terrorist activities of Albanian terrorists is given in the appendix.

who refuse to toe the line, are increasingly being targeted by Albanian terrorists and criminals. A glaring example was the abduction of the Kajtazi brothers, Noa and Nua, two catholic Albanians, in the village of Zjum last March. The terrorists abducted them for being loyal citizens of the FR of Yugoslavia. They demanded DEM 40,000 as ransom money, looted their house and beat the members of their family. Furthermore, the terrorists of the so-called Kosovo Liberation Army continue to harass about 65,000 catholic Albanians in the Prizren and Djakovica areas, accusing them of "complicity" with the Serbs. Particularly strong pressure is put by the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army on the Goranci to Albanize them and on the Slav Muslim community in the municipality of Istok because of their loyalty to the State of the FR of Yugoslavia.

The fact that the alleged searches of Serbs in Kosovska Mitrovica by KFOR at the end of February was used by Albanian terrorists to expel an additional 16,000 Serbs and Montenegrins is very alarming indeed. It is evident that this form of intimidation of the Serbs of Kosovska Mitrovica, with direct participation of the members of KFOR, is just another example of the tested policy of harassment of the Serbs, aimed at completing the ethnic cleansing of Kosovo and Metohija.

Terrorism: 4,792 terrorist attacks (4,511 against Serbs and Montenegrins) were carried out in the period from 10 June 1999 through 7 May 2000. 1,010 persons (888 Serbs and Montenegrins) were killed; 924 (867 Serbs and Montenegrins) were wounded and 936 (860 Serbs and Montenegrins) were abducted. More than 50,000 homes, mostly those belonging to Serbs, Montenegrins and Roma, were destroyed, burned down or severely damaged.

The latest serious crimes: Albanian terrorists continued their terror in April and May. Behind it is the desire to frighten the remaining Serbs and other non-Albanians and make them leave Kosovo and Metohija. The manner in which these crimes are committed is yet further proof that Albanian terrorists have neither been disarmed nor demilitarized. The most brutal crimes include: repeated shelling of the village of Goraždevac on 10 and 25 March and 22 April; murders of Gashi Sheqeri in his home in the village of Rogovo, municipality of Djakovica, and of a minor Roma, whose identity has not been established but who was killed by the members of the so-called Kosovo Protection Corps Bajram Gashi and Hallim Shala on 30 March; hand grenade attack on the apartment of Franjo Milić, a Croat, in Obilić on 3 April; monstrous murder of the 87-year Metodije Haljausku, a Czech, in Priština on 3 April who was shot in the back of the head; mortar attack on a group of Serbs On 5 April who played football in a field in the village of Cernice in which two persons were injured; attack by eight terrorists on Stojan Petronijević in the courtyard of his family house in the village of Babin Most, municipality of Obilić on 5 April; murder of Dobrivoje Jovanović in Gnjilane on 9 April; mining of the Orthodox Church of Our Lady at Zočište for the third time on 18 April; mortar attack on an apartment building in downtown Priština on 18 April housing Serbs and Turks in which two persons were wounded; murder of Srdjan Marković from the village of Badovac on 21 April who was travelling in his car to visit friends; murder of Stojanka Stojanović, 65, in Gnjilane in mid-April whose body was found on 26 April; terrorist attack on a bus ferrying Serbs to church service in an Orthodox church in Kosovska Mitrovica on 28 April; vandal desecration of Serbian cemeteries and the destruction of tombstones in the village of Glavotina, municipality of Vučitrn, on 26 April and in the villages of Ajvalija on 28 April and Klobukar, municipality of Novo Brdo, on 30 April; mining of the 16th-century Orthodox Church of St. Nicholas in the village of Grnčar, municipality of Vitina on 28 April; brutal murder of Milorad Perić, 50, in the village of Pasjane as he worked in his field on 29 April; terrorist bombing of a group of children and villagers in Crkvena Vodica, municipality of Obilić, on 2 May in which several children were injured; bombing of the house of Hadžija Aguši, 74, a Roma, who died of the wounds she sustained on 29 April; murder of Živko Stolić, 67, in Kosovska Vitina on 6 May who was brutally tortured and killed; attack on the Serbian family Kojić in Kosovska Vitina in the

courtyard of their home in which two adults and two children were hurt.

New forms of ethnic cleansing and other serious crimes against Serbs: Instead of providing full security to Serbs, KFOR resorts to the use of brute force, harassment and physical violence, including causing damage to Serbian property, new forms of ruthlessness on the part of the international presences aimed at sending a clear message to Serbs.

Particularly drastic incidents occurred in Kosovska Mitrovica between 20 and 25 February and in the villages of Mogila on 25 and 26 February in which Serbian houses were searched with brutal physical force, Draganovac, municipality of Gnjilane, and Mioliče, municipality of Leposavic, Mali Zvečan on 27 February, Gornje Kusce on 1 March and in the Serbian villages of Rudare and Grabovac on 1 March. The searches were conducted by KFOR alongside the terrorists of the so-called Kosovo Liberation Army, wearing uniforms of international security forces in an undisguised display of the existence of strong links between KFOR and the so-called Kosovo Liberation Army.

The illegality and brutality of that action, conducted by US and German contingents of KFOR, were condemned also in the OSCE report of 21 February 2000 in which it is said that, by the action, KFOR violated the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The Special Representative and Head of UNMIK was also advised of the illegality and brutality of the operation.

A drastic example of KFOR brutality against Serbs occurred also in the villages of Dobrotin on 2 April, Sevce on 4 April and Lepina and Jažine when KFOR members set the dogs on Serbs, gathered to protest their difficult situation. A larger number of protesters were hurt. KFOR also intervened brutally to disperse Serbs demonstrating at Gračanica on 7 April, on which occasion many people were injured.

In order to wipe out everything belonging to Serbs and to prevent Serbs and Montenegrins from returning home, Albanian terrorists increasingly resort to the destruction of entire Serbian settlements. This is borne out by the razing of 250 houses in the village of Belo Polje near Peć on 15 April. Bulldozers were also used to level down Serbian houses in the villages of Brežanik and Osojane, while 14 Serbian villages in the municipality of Vitina are there no more. In late April, Albanian terrorists announced that they were going to carry out similar organized action aimed at sacking Serbian houses in the villages around Istok and Novo Brdo.

The gravity of the crimes committed by Albanian terrorists and the responsibility of UNMIK and KFOR are even greater since they were committed in regions publicly designated by UNMIK as places to which, according to UNMIK's "pilot" project, expelled Serbs and Montenegrins should return in large numbers.

Instead of enjoining the international presences to take all necessary measures to lift months-old blockades of Serbian towns and villages and to ensure full security and normal supply to their inhabitants, the United Nations has openly put itself at the service of those who are after forcing the Serbs to leave their few remaining enclaves. Thus, UNHCR intends to put in place an action aimed at moving Serbs out of Orahovac on the pretext of humanitarian grounds. Explaining its intention by the precarious security situation, UNHCR has stopped regular humanitarian convoys between Orahovac and Kosovska Mitrovica so as to prevent the return of Serbs. In addition, KFOR and UNMIK countenance the flying of the flag of the Republic of Albania on the local Clock Tower, the symbol of Serbian existence in that town, thus offending Serbs' national feelings, with the aim of intimidating them into departing the town.

Terrorists attacks outside the Province: In the belief that the destabilization of the situation on awide territory will facilitate the achievement of their separatist goals, Albanian terrorists are seeking to spread terror, chaos and lawlessness outside Koosvo and Metohija to other parts of the Republic of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia, which would not be possible without outright support and assistance by members of KFOR and UNMIK, whose responsibility is to prevent security violations within the administrative territory of this

Serbian province. The fact that the members of the so-called Kosovo Protection Corps take part in terrorist attacks outside Kosovo and Metohija provides ample evidence that Albanian terrorists of the so-called Kosovo Liberation Army have neither been disarmed nor demilitarized and that, least of all, the so-called Kosovo Protection Corps is a civilian structure.

"Labour camps" and prisons for Serbs: The terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army detains 472 abducted Serbian civilians throughout Kosovo and Metohija. The abductees are placed in "labour camps" under rigorous control of this terrorist organization where they are subjected to extremely cruel and inhuman treatment. The "labour camps" are located in the village of Matičane, 15 kilometres away from Priština, in the greater Prizren area (on the "Ortokal" estate on the road leading to Djakovica) and in Drenica. Access to these people is strictly forbidden, even to ICRC representatives.

The prisons run by the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army for Serbs, Montenegrins and other residents of Kosovo and Metohija who are not supportive of Albanian terrorism are located in the village of Brod in the municipality of Dragaš; near the village of Junik, municiapity of Decani, on the road to Djakovica; in the villages of Glodjane, Izbica and Strovce in the district of Kosovska Mitrovica; and on the premises of "ŽTP-Uroševac" in Uroševac.

Combing the area in the hills above Kačanik, KFOR came across a camp run by Albanian terrorists. However, it failed to free the detained Serbs as they were heavily guarded by a large number of terrorists of the so-called Kosovo Liberation Army.

Some 350 Serbs, abducted in Kosovo and Metohija, are incarcerated also in prisons in the Republic of Albania. The international presences are aware of these incarcerations. Despite the fact they constitute a most inhuman violation of individual human rights and freedoms, the international presences have done nothing to free the abducted Serbs.

Other representatives of the international community (United Nations Secretary-General, the Security Council, the International Committee of the Red Cross, Mrs Sadako Ogata, Mr. Jiry Dienstbier and others) have been given the lists of all abducted Serbs, yet nothing has been done to release the still surviving abductees.

Attacks on aid convoys: Attacks on aid convoys and the prevention of delivery of basic food and medical supplies to Serbs under months-long blockades have become increasingly frequent and constitute a special form of genocide against Serbs, calculated at their physical elimination. In this respect, particularly striking examples are the following: attacks on convoys of Serbs headed for Štrpce near the village of Radivojce on 22 and 29 February; attack on a convoy of Serbs en route to Koretište in the village of Dobrčane on 28 February; attack on a bus ferrying Serbian children from school on the road between Gornje Kusce and Koretište on 29 February; attacks on convoys of Serbs in the village of Koretin on 6 and 20 March; attacks on convoys of Serbs in Gnjilane on 7 and 10 March; attack on a convoy of Serbs in the village of Dobrovce on 27 March; attack on a convoy of Serbs on the Bujanovac-Gračanica road on 11 April; attack on a convoy of Serbs from Štrpce in the village of Požarenje, municipality of Vitina on 18 April.

KFOR has failed to prevent the terrorist attacks and refuses to provide security escorts. Lieutenant Peter Ramstell, KFOR, Kosovska Mitrovica area, banned all KFOR security escorts for buses transporting Serbian schoolchildren and sick persons to Gračanica on 1 March and refuses to provide escorts to convoys between Merdare and Kosovo Polje. This is further proof that KFOR does not carry out its obligations under Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), whereby it encourages Albanian terrorists to continue their daily violence against Serbs unperturbed, aimed at forcing them to leave Kosovo Polje and other towns and villages.

Destruction of cultural and historic sites: Destruction of Serbian cultural monuments, the symbols of centuries' old roots of Serbian statehood and spirituality in the region of Kosovo and Metohija continues unabated. 86 churches and medieval monasteries have been destroyed, burned or seriously damaged.

Discrimination and a cultural and spiritual genocide against Serbs: By its actions, UNMIK continues to tolerate and encourage discrimination against Serbs, especially in education (the closing-down of universities and schools), culture and the media in the Serbian language, despite frequent avowals that its aim is to preserve the multi-ethnic, multi-cultural and multi-religious structures in Kosovo and Metohija. Such attitude of KFOR and UNMIK in areas in which Serbs live in large number is eloquent evidence that they aid and abet the aspirations of Albanian terrorists towards breaking apart the ethnically compact Serbian communities and that they, too, put pressure on Serbs to leave their ancestral homes.

Discrimination against Serbs and Montenegrins is evident also in the judiciary, education and employment.

UNMIK's policy of double standards and favouritism against Serbs have accounted for the loss of employment not only by Serbs, but also the Roma, Muslims, Turks and Goranci and nothing is being done to ensure their reinstatement, even though many of them have been thrown out of their jobs by force. Since the deployment of KFOR and UNMIK, 43,000 Serbs have been dismissed post-haste in Kosovo Polje alone; public companies (Elektrodistribucija, PTT, Telecom, customs, railways etc.), whose workforce used to be ethnically mixed, now employ Albanians alone; 1,000 university students and 1,500 secondary school students of Serbian nationality have been deprived of the right to education; forced Albanization and the removal of all traces of Serbian existence are the order of the day. Streets, settlements and institutions are being renamed. UNMIK is a willing participant in these practices. This is evinced by the example of the town of Zvečan, where UNMIK's local administrator requested from senior officials in the municipality and the managers of public companies that all municipal institutions be renamed and that the word "Serbia" be expunged. This is an inadmissible act of a direct violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia is highly inappropriate to what the world Organization stands for.

All along, there obtains a blatant favouritism towards Albanians, irrespective of the lack of professional skills on their part, which constitutes a most flagrant violation of the principle of equality and multi-ethnicity.

KFOR and UNMIK bear sole responsibility for massive violations of human rights in Kosovo and Metohija, lawlessness, chaos and breaches of the provisions of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) relating to the preservation of the multi-ethnic, multi-religious and multi-cultural character of Kosovo and Metohija by becoming outright accessory to ethnic cleansing and genocide.

3. Disarmament of the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army

Daily terror, violence, the killing of Serbs and the destruction of their homes and settlements, cafes and other places frequented by Serbs in greater numbers in the remaining Serbian enclaves and attacks on civilians and Yugoslav security forces beyond the boundaries of Kosovo and Metohija, in which even heavy weapons are used, provide abundant evidence that the terrorists of the so-called Kosovo Liberation Army have not been disarmed.

Leaders of these terrorist/separatist formations, Hashim Thaqi, Agim Cheku and others, continue to openly call for independence for Kosovo and Metohija, with the so-called Kosovo Protection Corps, in effect the "transformed" terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army, as an embryo of its future Albanian army.

The Government of the FR of Yugoslavia reiterates once again its position, expressed in the

letter of the charge d'affaires of the Permanent Mission of the FR of Yugoslavia to the President of the Security Council on 22 September 1999, that the alleged transformation of the terrorist so-called Kosovo Libertion Army into the so-called "Kosovo Protection Corps" was a charade and a manipulation, staged to avoid the obligation to genuinely demilitarize and disarm this illegal terrorist organization. This has been borne out by the situation in on the ground and is increasingly being openly recognized even in the biased Western media and political circles.

KFOR and UNMIK, and the Special Representative in particular, bear full responsibility for the failure of the international presences to demilitarize and disarm the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army and for the establishment, with their blessing, of an illegal Albanian armed formation, composed mostly of notorious Albanian, as well as international, terrorists, recruited in neighbouring and other States known for fomenting international terrorism. There is information that Islamic extremists from Chechnya are sheltered in large numbers in Kosovo and Metohija where they enjoy the protection of KFOR and UNMIK.

Criminalization of Kosovo and Metohija: The refusal of KFOR and UNMIK to carry out their mandates faithfully, primarily with respect to securing the international borders of the FR of Yugoslavia with Albania and Macedonia, is evinced by their patronizing attitude towards Albanian terrorists and separatists who enter the FR of Yugoslavia without hindrance which accounts for general criminalization of, and chaos in, the southern Serbian province.

Due to the failure to protect the border in flagrant violation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), KFOR and UNMIK have allowed illegal entry into Kosovo and Kosovo of hundreds of thousands of criminals and looters from Albania who have been instrumental in spilling over the chaos from Albania. Kosovo and Metohija has, thus, been turned into a stronghold of international organized crime and terrorism and a haven of narco-mafia, smugglers of arms, purveyors of white slavery, juvenile crime and prostitution with footholds in Central and Western Europe who have had their share in spreading crime to, and destabilizing, Europe and preventing the ongoing integration processes. This state of affairs casts a long pall of disgrace over the United Nations.

According to German federal police, Albanian criminals and terrorists in Kosovo and Metohija are responsible for the import of 80 per cent of Europe's heroin. The annual "revenue" from the laundering of "proceeds" from illicit trafficking in drugs and arms through a network of 200 banks and foreign exchange bureaux amount to US$ 1.5 billion. Even in the West, notorious for its bias towards Albanians, it is no longer concealed that 30-50 per cent of the money spent on arms by the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army derives from illicit drug trade.

Preparation made by UNMIK to re-admit tens of thousands of Albanian criminals from Switzerland, Germany and other countries of Western Europe is irrational and absolutely unacceptable in view of the fact that Kosovo and Metohija has already become a hub of organized crime in Europe and in conditions of general chaos, lawlessness and the absence of minimum safety for its residents, primarily Serbs, Montenegrins and other non-Albanians. If carried out, the re-admission will, no doubt, intensify the ethnic cleansing of Serbs, Montenegrins, Roma and other non-Albanians, as well as of those who will not accept to bow to criminals and terrorists.

4. Voter registration and local elections in Kosovo and Metohija

Under Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), UNMIK has no authority to conduct voter registration and issue personal identification documents to Yugoslav citizens of Kosovo and Metohija. In accordance with the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia, that right has been vested in the competent

State authorities of the Republic of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia alone, in line with the existing legislation.

UNMIK has no authority to conduct local elections in Kosovo and Metohija, not without explicit approval and participation of the competent authorities of the Republic of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia; it may only monitor them.

The Government of the FR of Yugoslavia reiterates its commitment to holding fair and democratic elections in Kosovo and Metohija. However, such elections will be possible to organize only after necessary conditions have been created and after appropriate structures of local government (substantial autonomy) for which elections will be held have been established as an outcome of a comprehensive political process, with active and equal participation of the official authorities and institutions of the Republic of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia and the representatives of all ethnic communities in Kosovo and Metohija.

Against a background of continuing terror, unrelenting ethnic cleansing of the last remaining Serbs and other non-Albanians and without proper conditions for the return of over 350,000 expellees and with the illegal presence of hundreds of thousands of foreign citizens in Kosovo and Metohija, it is evident that there exist not even the basic conditions for voter registration in the context of the preparation of holding elections soon. Disregard for these facts and the insistence of OSCE and UNMIK on proceeding with voter registration in the circumstances are an attempt to impose the policy of fait accompli and legalize local para-statal institutions set up by the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army after the deployment of KFOR and UNMIK in Kosovo and Metohija and, by the same token, to destabilize this Serbian province with the aim of furthering the separatist goals of Albanian extremists.

The Government of the FR of Yugoslavia repudiates all attempts to call elections in Kosovo and Metohija soon before the creation of basic conditions, i.e. before consolidation of peace and stability under Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

To that end, it is necessary to ensure a free and safe return of all expelled Serbs and other non-Albanians, to deport more than 200,000 foreign nationals who entered Kosovo and Metohija illegally after the deployment of KFOR and UNMIK and to reach agreement with the Government of the FR of Yugoslavia on the basic parameters of a political settlement for Kosovo and Metohija in line with Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

5. Parameters of "substantial autonomy" of Kosovo and Metohija

Attempts to determine parameters of "substantial autonomy" of Kosovo and Metohija outside the constitutional and legal framework of the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia are illegal, especially if done without active participation of their competent authorities.

The Government of the FR of Yugoslavia condemns all "projects" about the future status of autonomy and self-government that provide for the separation of this Serbian province from the present constitutional and legal system of the Republic of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia and have no grounding either in Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) or in the constitutional order of the FR of Yugoslavia which is inviolable.

The FR of Yugoslavia will not accept, nor will it be bound in any way by, any act which strives to impose outside solutions on Kosovo and Metohija irrespective of their source or provenience. Consequently, it repudiates each and every attempt by the Security Council to legalize any document that would contain parameters for the future status of autonomy for Kosovo and Metohija, formulated without direct participation by the official representatives of the Republic of Serbia and the FR of

Yugoslavia.

Democratic and fair solution calls for political agreement, to be reached with full and equal participation of the representatives of the Republic of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia and the representatives of all ethnic communities in Kosovo and Metohija after all relevant preconditions have been created:

- ensurance of full security to all residents;
- safe return of all expelled and displaced Serbs and other non-Albanians;
- disarmament of all terrorists and disbandment of the combat structures of the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army, i.e. the disestablishment of the illegal Kosovo Protection Corps;
- suspension of all illegal decisions of the "Interim Administrator" and of local para-statal and para-political structures based on those decisions;
- ensurance of full respect for, and the application of, the Constitutions and laws of the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia;
- normal functioning of the competent State authorities and institutions of the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia; and
- creation of conditions for the establishment of democratic, multi-party structures in Kosovo and Metohija.

The Government of the FR of Yugoslavia wishes to recall that, on 15 March 1999 during the negotiations in Paris, the State delegation of the Republic of Serbia signed an agreement with the representatives of all ethnic communities in Kosovo and Metohija on provincial self-government. The signing of the agreement is telling proof of its commitment to having the question of autonomy and self-government in Kosovo and Metohija resolved only by political means, based on guarantees of full equality of all its residents and ethnic communities. It was only the representatives of Albanian political parties who refused to sign the agreement, the representatives of the parties whose platforms are based on separatism and which resort to terrorism as a vehicle to achieve that goal. In refusing to sign the agreement, those parties demonstrated loud and clear that their sole concern was to achieve full "independence" of this Serbian province from "Belgrade", in other words, they were interested only in the project that implies the change of the State borders of the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia in direct contravention of the Charter of the United Nations, the Helsinki CSCE/OSCE principles and the letter and spirit of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and the related documents.

6. The return of the Yugoslav Army (VJ) and police (MUP)

The continued refusal to implement the express provisions of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) (op. para. 4, subparas. 6 and 10, Annex 2) and the Military Technical Agreement (para 4) on the return of the VJ and MUP personnel to Kosovo and Metohija is unjustified and unacceptable. This all the more so as KFOR and UNMIK have repeatedly shown to be totally ineffective in ensuring security to all residents of Kosovo and Metohija, peace and the rule of law and to guarantee full personal and property safety and a safe and unimpeded return of all expelled Serbs and other non-Albanians. By such attitude, KFOR and UNMIK condone the interests of Albanian terrorists and separatists and encourage them to continue their ruthless terror against Serbs and other non-Albanians, aimed at completing the ethnic cleansing of Serbs and other non-Albanians in Kosovo and Metohija.

The Yugoslav Government insists that this obligation be fulfilled immediately and without any conditions, in the interest of all residents of Kosovo and Metohija and the protection of the sovereignty

and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia.

7. Responsibility of the Security Council

The Security Council, as the guarantor of its resolution 1244 (1999), bears full responsibility for the non-implementation and gross violations of the key provisions of the resolution, primarily those reaffirming the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia on its entire territory.

So far, the Security Council has failed to take appropriate measures to put an end to the continued gross violations of the provisions of the resolution and the related documents by KFOR and UNMIK, which accounts for the unfurling of alarming developments in Kosovo and Metohija, fraught with far-reaching harmful consequences for the entire region. The failure reveals a lack of readiness on the part of the Security Council to fulfil its obligations arising from the Charter, which makes it directly responsible for the grave situation created in this Serbian province, as well as for the negative consequences that may arise if the Security Council continues to turn a blind eye also in the future.

The Government of the FR of Yugoslavia requests that, in accordance with its obligations, the Security Council take immediate and urgent measures to implement strictly its resolution 1244 (1999) and the related documents and thus help improve the situation in Kosovo and Metohija and prevent further violations of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia.

Considering that the Security Council is the sole body responsible for a consistent implementation of its resolution 1244 (1999) and the related documents, the Government of the FR of Yugoslavia repudiates the attempts to delegate, in whatever part, the competencies of the Security Council deriving from the resolution to narrow extraneous groups with interests outside the Security Council, such as G-8, Contact Group et al. The Government of the FR of Yugoslavia cannot accept and will consider non-binding all decisions taken by ad hoc bodies, with mandates established outside the competencies and control of the international community and the Security Council, in particular.

8. Visit of the Security Council Mission

The visit of the Security Council Mission to the FR of Yugoslavia and the talks it had in Kosovo and Metohija on 27-29 April came in the train of the initiative that the Government of the FR of Yugoslavia has put forward ever since the deployment of the international presences under United Nations auspices. The visit of the Mission was very significant as it represented the first effort taken by the Security Council to obtain first-hand knowledge of the dramatic situation in Kosovo and Metohija. The Government of the FR of Yugoslavia specifically welcomes the visit of the two members of the Mission, the Permanent Representatives of the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China, to Belgrade where they were received by the President of the FR of Yugoslavia, Slobodan Milošević, and had an exhaustive exchange of views with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Živadin Jovanović, and other officials of the Yugoslav Government.

The members of the Mission had an opportunity to acquaint themselves in greater detail with the serious and dramatic situation in Kosovo and Metohija, brought about by flagrant and systematic violations of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and the related documents. Regrettably, the Report submitted to the Council by the Mission on 29 April (S/2000/363), especially its findings, falls short of reflecting the situation on the ground and seeks, in parts, to gloss over the failures of UNMIK and KFOR, and of the Special Representative, in particular.

The Government of the FR of Yugoslavia deems as extremely dangerous the fact that the inviolability of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia, one of the most important elements of Security Council resolution 1244(1999) and an essential precondition for a political settlement in Kosovo and Metohija, has not been reaffirmed in the Report.

Similarly, the Report has avoided to point out that the main cause of all negative developments in Kosovo and Metohija has been the failure to disarm the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army and the commission of most serious crimes by its members before and during the aggression of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) against the FR of Yugoslavia, as well as in its aftermath, notwithstanding the presence of some 50,000 international soldiers and policemen. The Report contains no information as to the extent of crimes committed in Kosovo and Metohija and the gravity of the situation. Failure by KFOR and UNMIK to preserve the multi-ethnic, multi-religious and multi-cultural character of Kosovo and Metohija is self-evident. It is therefore disingenuous and inappropriate to contend that significant progress has been achieved in the implementation of the resolution and to recognize and support the "efforts" of the Head of UNMIK.

Setting conditions on the return of expelled Serbs and other non-Albanians is indicative of double standards and conducive to the alteration of the demographic structure of Kosovo and Metohija. The registration of voters and the holding of local elections in the autumn, before even the minimum conditions have been created, is designed to achieve the same goals.

The Government of the FR of Yugoslavia condemns all attempts to revise or annul, under the pretext of concern for the missing persons, Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and calls for an urgent solution to this important humanitarian issue within the framework of existing international fora in this field. It is of the opinion that the attempts are aimed at diverting attention from the main causes of the problems that beset Kosovo and Metohija, the persistent, deliberate and systematic violation of Security Council resolution 1244(1999) and the related documents.

The Government of the FR of Yugoslavia considers that, despite its shortcomings, the Report of the Security Council Mission has borne out the validity of its repeated warnings that, even almost eleven months after the adoption of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), UNMIK and KFOR have not fulfilled a single obligation entrusted them by the Security Council. It is fair to point out in that context that the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia have fulfilled all their obligations faithfully.

The Government of the FR of Yugoslavia expects that the Report of the Mission will serve as a basis and encouragement to the Security Council to take energetic action and an active stance regarding a consistent implementation of its resolution 1244(1999) and the related documents. To that end, it may continue to count on the full support and co-operation of the FR of Yugoslavia.

III. CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN KOSOVO AND METOHIJA

1. Performance of KFOR and UNMIK

The 11-month presence of KFOR and UNMIK in the southern Serbian province is characterized by a gaping disparity between expectations and achievements. Wide-spread crime, chaos and lawlessness, large-scale terror, genocide and the ethnic cleansing of Serbs and other non-Albanians continue unabated; armed Albanian extremists, members of the terrorist so-called Kosovo Libertion Army, in particular, destroy, loot or usurp their homes and property, as well as the property of the State.

Multi-ethnic Kosovo and Metohija – an exercise in hypocrisy by KFOR and UNMIK: Negative developments in Kosovo and Metohija, brought about by the non-implementation of Security Council resolution 1244(1999) and its flagrant violation by KFOR and UNMIK, have revealed the charade of the KFOR and UNMIK commitment to the preservation of the multi-ethnic structures in Kosovo and Metohija. The disastrous course of the mission engineered by the international presences under the auspices of the United Nations has dealt a serious blow to the reputation and credibility of the world Organization. Particularly

reprehensible are the attempts of KFOR and UNMIK to "demonstrate" their commitment to multi-ethnic Kosovo and Metohija by recourse to brute force only in the remaining Serbian enclaves, refusing all along to do anything to ensure the return of more than 350,000 expelled Serbs and other non-Albanians, which sends them a clear message that they are not wanted.

Ethnic cleansing of Serbs and Montenegrins has already been completed in most of Kosovo and Metohija. Concentration of attacks by Albanian terrorists on the remaining Serbian enclaves, above all on the largest one in Kosovska Mitrovica, aided and abetted by the confused attitude of KFOR and UNMIK, provide ample evidence of the existence of a collusion between Albanian terrorists and the international presences, aimed at ethnically cleansing the Serbian province of its non-Albanians, the Serbs in particular.

The insistence of KFOR and UNMIK on the establishment of multi-ethnic communities, particularly the so-called security zones, in the remaining Serbian enclaves is an exercise in hypocrisy. This all the more so as no mention is made of the establishment of such communities in, for instance, Pristina, where about 40,000 Serbs and Montenegrins lived before the arrival of KFOR and UNMIK and where now barely 100 of them remain. Particularly disturbing is the fact that out of 25,000 Serbian students who attended schools or university in Priština only 35 remain and attend school outside Priština in the village of Laplje Selo.

There is also no mention of the re-establishment of multi-ethnic structures in Prizren, Peć, Orahovac, Djakovica, Glogovac and in other towns and villages of Kosovo and Metohija. The area of Kosovsko Pomoravlje has also been completely cleansed of Serbs and Montenegrins and some of the most responsible officials of the world Organization do not appear to be overly concerned, as evinced by the latest report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council (S/2000/177 of 3 March 2000) in which it is fleetingly noted that no conditions exist for the return of expelled Serbs and other non-Albanians and that, contrary to the express provisions of Security Council resolution 1244(1999), no measures will be taken to create such conditions.

The most recent machinations of KFOR and UNMIK in connection with Kosovska Mitrovica are just a new manifestation of the tested policy of satanization of Serbs for ulterior purposes: the completion of the cleansing of all Serbs from Kosovo and Metohija and the cover-up of the fact that the members of the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army have been neither demilitarized nor disarmed. Recent reports in the French press fully expose the shenanigans of the Special Representative and his backers to protract at all cost the artificially created picture of Serbs as perennial culprits. All along, the Special Representative has sought to conceal the fact that he has been in the business of promoting the interests of the separatist policies of Hashim Thaqi and Agim Cheku at the expense of the vital interests of the Serbs and other non-Albanians, the Republic of Serbia and the FR or Yugoslavia.

Non-compliance and gross violations of the basic provisions of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and the related documents by KFOR and UNMIK has accounted for a dramatic deterioration of security and the overall situation in Kosovo and Metohija, as well as for the continuation of Albanian terror and violence and the ethnic cleansing of Serbs and other non-Albanians and the persistence of wide-scale crime and lawlessness. KFOR and UNMIK have thus become accessories in the commission of the most serious crimes against Serbs and other non-Albanians and responsible for the lack of elementary security of Serbs and other non-Albanians.

Nevertheless, the tested tactics of hoodwinking the world public and of diverting attention from the disaster of the mission undertaken under the auspices of the United Nations is continued, while the few remaining Serbs are blamed for all evils. Cynical in extremis, this policy also reveals that Albanian terrorists and separatists, as well as those involved in international organized crime, are protected by KFOR and UNMIK and that a new form of aggression against the FR of Yugoslavia is in place though the alliance of

NATO and the terrorist so-called Kosovo Libertion Army. This is designed to destabilize the entire region of South East Europe and to transform Kosovo and Metohija into a centre of long-term destabilization of Europe and a haven of international terrorism to be spread throughout Europe to jeopardize its integration processes.

The continued deterioration of the situation in Kosovo and Metohija is a function of a protracted and artificial destabilization of the region, aimed at justifying the continued presence of NATO and at restoring its prestige and authority, eclipsed by its illegal aggression against the FR of Yugoslavia. Hence the continued manipulation of the tendentious contentions of KFOR and UNMIK about the success allegedly achieved by the international presences in Kosovo and Metohija, evinced also in the recent Report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council.

These contentions ring very hollow indeed against the backdrop of the grave situation on the ground and lead to the conclusion that their aim is to promote goals other than those envisaged in Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and the related documents. The claim of KFOR and UNMIK that crime in Kosovo and Metohija is on a decrease is spurious since the decrease, to the extent it does take place at all, is a consequence of the decrease of the overall number of Serbs and other non-Albanians, the victims of Albanian terror and violence.

Overt cooperation of KFOR and UNMIK with Albanian separatists and terrorists in threatening the sovereignty and territorial integrity of a sovereign member-State of the United Nations is unprecedented in the history of United Nations peace-keeping missions and a blemish on the reputation and a blow to the authority of the United Nations. The Special Representative, in particular, has cut a deep dent in the credibility of the world Organization by his behaviour, which has been given wide publicity in the media in his own country (See recent articles in "Le Point" and "Le Canard Enchaine").

2. Strict implementation of Security Council resolution 1244(1999) and the related documents - an imperative precondition for the normalization of the situation in Kosovo and Metohija

There is every indication that the overall situation in Kosovo and Metohija continues to deteriorate and that it constitutes a continued threat to stability in the region.

The gross violations of the provisions of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) by KFOR and UNMIK has turned the mission, carried out under the auspices of the United Nations, into a complete fiasco. The Security Council bears primary responsibility for the ensuant tragic consequences as it failed to take necessary measures, as obliged under the resolution, to ensure a strict implementation of its provisions and the related documents.

It has become only too obvious that there no longer exist valid reasons for the continuation of the mission of the so-called international community as it has not been able or refused to carry out the mandate entrusted it by Security Council resolution 1244 (1999). This shameful mission should therefore come to an end and the competent authorities of the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia should be allowed to:

- restore peace and order, legality and the rule of law;
- ensure personal protection and the protection of the property of all residents of Kosovo and Metohija irrespective of their ethnic origin or religion;
- ensure normal functioning of all commercial entities and local authorities; and
- create all necessary preconditions for launching a political dialogue between the representatives of the State and ethnic communities in Kosovo and Metohija about the parameters of autonomy and self-governance in this Serbian province, within the constitutional system of the Republic of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia.

Strict compliance with Security Council resolution 1244(1999) and the related documents is the

fundamental precondition for the normalization of the overall situation in Kosovo and Metohija and it is the obligation of all to comply with it unconditionally.

IV. DEMANDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA

Proceeding from its sovereign rights, guaranteed by Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), the Ahtisaari-Chernomyrdin document and the Military Technical Agreement, the Government of the FR of Yugoslavia reiterates herewith the following demands:

- the Security Council must take urgent and energetic measures to ensure strict respect for all provisions of the resolution and the relevant documents, in particular those guaranteeing the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia on its entire territory;
- UNMIK and KFOR must honour and carry out unconditionally and without delay the mandate established by the resolution and the relevant documents; and
- KFOR and UNMIK must strictly respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia and put an immediate end to all acts and actions, carried out in violation thereof, and restore the status quo ante.

This implies first and foremost:

- full normalization of the uniform customs and border regime with an immediate return of Yugoslav border authorities, customs and passport control to the State border of the FR of Yugoslavia with Albania and Macedonia;
- normalization of public services (PTT, the power supply system, railways and the banking system) in accordance with the laws of the Republic of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia and the principles of market economy, aimed at restoring the artificially broken links of Kosovo and Metohija with the Republic of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia;
- rescission of all regulations and other decisions of UNMIK and KFOR which violate the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia and ensurance of full respect for the laws in force in the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia on their entire territory. In that context, the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia condemns and rejects most resolutely the abuse of authority by the Special Representative in connection with voter registration and the holding of local elections in Kosovo and Metohija and the procedure by which he plans to establish parameters of "substantial autonomy" without direct participation of the competent authorities of the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia, outside the existing Yugoslav legislation;
- taking of appropriate measures to put an end to terror against, and the intimidation and harassment of, Serbs, Montengrins, Roma, Muslims, Goranci, Turks and other non-Albanians, the cessation of the misuse of force against them, resulting in violations of their basic human rights and an effective prevention of the further ethnic cleansing of Kosovo and Metohija of non-Albanians;
- restitution of all illegally seized and occupied State, public, socially-owned and private property, primarily PTT, the power supply network, railways, banks, mines, factories and private businesses, to their legal owners;
- creation of a secure environment for all residents of Kosovo and Metohija and an immediate ensurance of the safety of their person and property;
- free and safe return to Kosovo and Metohija without delay of more than 350,000 Serbs, Montenegrins, Roma, Goranci, Turks and other non-Albanians expelled in the campaign of ethnic cleansing carried out by Albanian terrorists after the deployment of KFOR and UNMIK;
- immediate deportation of several hundred thousand citizens of Albania who have illegally entered

Kosovo and Metohija over the unprotected Yugoslav State borders;

- disbandment without further ado of the combat structure of the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army, the disarmament of all its members and other Albanian armed gangs who have been main causes of the problems in Kosovo and Metohija, such as rampant crime and an overall lack of security, the destruction of all their weapons and, in particular, the declaration as null and void of the document of the "transformation" of the so-called Kosovo Liberation Army;

- immediate and unhampered return of the VJ and MUP personnel to Kosovo and Metohija under the provisions of the Military Technical Agreement in the interest of normalizing security and preventing further massive expulsions of the remaining Serbs and other non-Albanians;

- ensurance of full freedom of movement on the entire territory of Kosovo and Metohija and the elimination of all ghettoes and detention camps and the lifting of blockade of towns and villages, such as Kosovska Mitrovica, Orahovac or Gnjilane in which the few remaining Serbs continue to live;

- unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance to isolated Serbs, as the most vulnerable category of population in Kosovo and Metohija;

- normal functioning of education, respect for the autonomy of the university and other educational and cultural institutions and the media, especially those in the Serbian language and in towns and villages, such as Kosovska Mitrovica, in which Serbs continue to live in substantial numbers;

- full and permanent protection and restoration of Serbian cultural heritage, monuments, medieval monasteries, churches and cemeteries;

- immediate call to account and an exemplary punishment of the leaders of the so-called Kosovo Liberation Army, primarily Hashim Thaqi and Agim Cheku, and all other perpetrators of serious crimes, genocide, ethnic cleansing and terrorist acts against non-Albanians, their property and State and public property and against cultural and historic sites, educational, health, commercial and other institutions and facilities; and

- speedy establishment of a Joint Coordination Committee of the Government of the FR of Yugoslavia and the United Nations (UNMIK) and the conclusion of a comprehensive agreement between the FR of Yugoslavia and the United Nations on the status of the international presences under the auspices of the United Nations in Kosovo and Metohija and on other relevant issues without further delay.

Belgrade, 8 May 2000

Appendix

OVERVIEW

of terrorist and other acts of violence and of certain violations of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) OF 10 June 1999 in Kosovo and Metohija, the autonomous province of the Yugoslav constituent Republic of Serbia since the arrival of KFOR and UNMIK, in the period from 10 June 1999 to 7 May 2000

(1) Number of terrorist attacks: 4,792

4,511 committed against Serbs and Montenegrins, 109 against Albanians and 172 against Roma, Muslims, Goranci, Turks and members of other ethnic communities.

(2) Number of killed persons: 1,010

888 Serbs and Montenegrins, 75 Albanians and 47 members of other ethnic communities in Kosovo and Metohija.

(3) Number of abducted and missing persons: 936

860 Serbs and Montenegrins, 42 Albanians and 34 members of other ethnic communities.
The fate of 786 persons is still unknown; 95 abducted persons were killed, 7 persons escaped, while 48 were released.

(4) Number of wounded persons: 924

867 Serbs and Montenegrins, 20 Albanians and 37 members of other ethnic communities.

(5) Ethnic cleansing: In the campaign of ethnic cleansing following the deployment of KFOR and UNMIK two-thirds of the non-Albanian population, i.e. over 350 000 Serbs, Montenegrins, Roma, Muslims, Goranci, Turks and other non-Albanians have been expelled from Kosovo and Metohija, of whom 270 000 are Serbs.

The following towns and villages have been ethnically cleansed of Serbs, Roma, Muslims, Goranci, Turks and other non-Albanians:

- Priština (all Serbs have been driven out of its largest suburbs of Ulpijana, Sunčani Breg, Dardanija, Univerzitetsko Naselje. Of the 40 000 Serbs who used to live in Priština before KFOR and UNMIK came to Kosovo and Metohija, 25,000 were school and university students. Today, only 35 Serbian schoolchildren live in Pristina and attend classes in the local school in the village of Laplje;
- Prizren (only 100 Serbian families remain);

- Gnjilane, the situation in this town was alarming in March and April (in this period alone 350 houses of Serbs were sold). The number of remaining Serbs has been halved and today only about 1,500 Serbs remain. KFOR and UNMIK have warned them not to leave their homes.
- Djakovica, Peć, Podujevo, Glogovac, as well as the areas of Kosovska Mitrovica (Vučitrn, Srbica), Lipljan, Kosovo Polje, from which 80 per cent of their Serbian residents have been expelled, i.e. 7,000 Serbs and 4,000 other non-Albanians (their homes have been burned and looted, while shops, cafes and other property are being seized from their owners. In the presence of KFOR, ethnic Albanian terrorists brutalize and harass the Serbs who refuse to sell their homes and leave Kosovo and Metohija);
- the whole area of the municipalities of Istok and Klina including the villages of Džakovo, Osojane, Tučepom, Koš, Žač, Belica, Krnjine, Matičane, Kačanik, Štimlje, Kmetovačka Vrbica and others, where 3,440 Serbian homes were burned down;
- the surroundings of Uroševac, Slivovo, Nedakovac, Nevoljane, Vrpica, Lještar, Žegra (municipality of Gnjilane), Žitnje, Požaranje, Grmovo, Drobeš; in the village of Talinovac the two last Serbian houses whose owners had been forced to move out were burnt down at the beginning of April;
- the surroundings of Vitina (Kabaš, Binač and other villages), the areas of Kosovska Kamenica (villages of Bratilovce, Firićeja and others) and Kosovsko Pomoravlje, as well as the villages of Topličane, Rujice, Magure, Slovinja, Staro Gracko, Klobukar in the municipality of Novo Brdo. (All Serbian houses have been burned down and all its owners forced to leave.)

Members of the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army exert great pressure on ethnic Goranci, the indigenous residents of the region of Gora, who are not allowed to use their maternal Serbian language in schools and in everyday life, in an attempt to misrepresent this ethnic group as Albanians.

Expulsion of the members of the Muslim ethnic community, loyal citizens of the FR of Yugoslavia, has intensified particularly in the area of the municipality of Istok..

In the area of Prizren and Djakovica about 65,000 Kosovo Albanian Catholics live in a difficult situation and under great pressure from Albanian terrorists who accuse them of "collaboration with Serbs".

Albanian separatists continue their deliberate actions, aimed at preventing the return of Serbs to Kosovo and Metohija. They raze Serbian houses in a pre-planned and synchronized manner. The most drastic example has been the looting and bulldozing of over 250 Serbian houses in the village of Bijelo Polje. The area of this village was turned into a garbage dump. Serbian houses in the villages of Brežanik and Osojane have also been bulldozed. Fourteen Serbian villages in the municipality of Vitina do not exist any more because all the houses have been destroyed. At the end of April, Albanian terrorists announced that they will carry out similar organized actions of looting and destroying Serbian houses in the villages near Istok and Novo Brdo.

(6) The latest brutal crimes: shelling of the Serbian village of Goraždevac (10 March, 25 March, 22 April 2000); killing of Gashi Sheqeri in his house in the village of Rogovo, municipality of Djakovica, and a Roma boy whose identity has not been established. This murder was committed by the members of the so-called Kosovo Protection Corps Bajram Gashi and Hallim Shala (30 March); bomb attack on the apartment

of Franjo Milić, a Croat, in Obilić (3 April 2000); cruel murder of 87-year Metodije Haljausku, a Czech, in Priština, who was shot in the back of the head (3 April 2000); mortar attack on a group of Serbs who played football in a field in the village of Cernice in which two persons were injured (5 April 2000); attack of eight terrorists on Stojan Petronijević in the courtyard of his family house in the village of Babin Most, municipality of Obilić (5 April 2000); killing of Dobrivoje Jovanović in Gnjilane (9 April 2000); mining of the Orthodox Church of Our Lady in Zočište for the third time (18 April 2000); mortar attack on an apartment building housing Serbs and Turks in downtown Priština in which two persons were wounded (18 April 2000); killing of Srdjan Marković from the village of Badovac, who was killed by terrorists in his car on his way to visit his friends (21 April 2000); murder of Stojanka Stojanović (65) in Gnjilane, in mid-April, whose body was found on 26 April 2000; terrorist attack on a bus in Kosovska Mitrovica ferrying Serbs to church (28 April 2000); vandal desecration of Serbian cemeteries and tombstones in the village of Glavotina, municipality of Vučitrn (26 April 2000), and in the village of Klobukar, municipality Novo Brdo (30 April 2000); dynamiting the Orthodox church of St. Nicholas from 16th century in the village of Grnčar, municipality of Vitina (28 April 2000); brutal murder of Milorad Perić (50) from the village of Pasjane who was working in the fields (29 April 2000); terrorist bomb attack on a group of residents of the village of Crkvena Vodica, municipality of Obilić, in which several children were wounded (2 May 2000); bomb attack on the house belonging to Hadžija Aguši (74), a Roma, who died from the wounds sustained in the attack (29 April 2000); killing of Zivko Stolic (67) in Kosovska Vitina, who was brutally tortured by terrorists and later killed (6 May 2000); attack on a Serbian family in Kosovska Vitina in the courtyard of their house on which occasion two adults and two children were wounded.

(7) New forms of terror against Serbs and other non-Albanians:

In its security actions against Serbian and other non-Albanians, KFOR is increasingly demonstrating force and resorting to harassment and physical violence and causing damage to Serbian property. Drastic incidents occurred in Kosovska Mitrovica (on 20-25 February), in the villages of Mogila (on 25-26 February), in which Serbian houses were searched by in a most brutal way, Draganovac (municipality of Gnjilane) and Mioliče (Municipality of Leposavić), Mali Zvečan (27 February), Gornje Kusce (1 March) and the Serbian villages of Rudare and Grabovac (1 March). The searches were conducted by KFOR jointly with the terrorists of the so-called KLA, who wore international security forces uniforms, in an open display of the existence of co-ordination between KFOR and Albanian terrorists.

In April violence against Serbs in the so-called security actions of KFOR has assumed dramatic proportions. The most drastic examples were the incidents which took place in the village of Dobrotin on 2 April, in the village of Sevce on 4 April and in the villages of Lepina and Jažine, when KFOR members released dogs on the Serbs who had gathered to protest the difficult situation and when a large number of people were seriously injured. Several persons were also injured in a brutal action of KFOR against Serbian demonstrators in Gračanica on 7 April 2000.

(8) Latest terrorist attacks on Serbian convoys:

Attacks on a Serbian convoys headed for Štrpce, near the village of Radivojce (on 22 and 29 February); attack on a Serbian convoy en route to Koretište, in the village of Dobričane (28 February); attack on a bus ferrying Serbian children home from school on the road between Gornje Kusce and Koretište (29 February); Lieutenant Peter Ramstell (KFOR, Kosovska Mitrovica area) banned all KFOR security escorts for buses transporting Serbian schoolchildren and sick persons to Gračanica (1 March); attacks against Serbian convoys in the village of Koretin (6 and 20 March); repeated attacks against Serbian convoys in Gnjilane (7, 10 and 31 March); an attack on a Serbian convoy in the village of Dobrovce (27 March); attack on a Serbian convoy on the road between Bujanovac and Gračanica (11 April 2000); attack on a convoy from Štrpce in the village of Požaranje, municipality of Vitina (18 April 2000).

KFOR has not prevented these terrorist attacks. Also, it has refused to provide security escorts to convoys between Merdare and Kosovo Polje. In addition to daily terror against them, this is added pressure on Serbs to leave Kosovo Polje.

(9) Number of arbitrarily arrested persons by KFOR and UNMIK: 200

Arrested Serbs are detained in prisons in Pristina, Prizren, Sojevo near Uroševac, Kosovska Mitrovica, Gnjilane, Lipljan and Klokot Banja.

They have been arrested without any explanation or charges, only on the ground of information provided by the Albanians, most frequently by the members of the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army.

43 Serbs arbitrarily arrested without legal grounds by KFOR and UNMIK have been detained in a prison in Kosovska Mitrovica for almost ten months. In this period no investigation or any court proceedings have been instituted. On 10 April 2000, 37 detained Serbs and 5 Roma went on a hunger strike. The immediate cause was the release of Gjelal Ademi, an ethnic Albanian, against whom an investigation had been instituted because of a hand grenade attack in which 22 Serbs and 14 French soldiers of KFOR were injured. Doctors from the School of Medicine of the University of Pristina found out at the last examination (6 May 2000) that their health condition was rapidly deteriorating and that eleven of them were in critical conditions. On 7 May 2000, Arsenije Vitosevic, suffering from a chronic heart condition, was admitted to the City hospital. Due to exhaustion, high blood pressure and heart condition he has been placed in an intensive care unit. He was given infusion and is in a difficult psychological condition (two years ago KLA terrorists abducted his son and he has not heard from him since). The doctors who examined the strikers requested that 10 detainees be sent to hospital due to exhaustion and deteriorating health condition. They called on the competent judicial and police UNMIK authorities to release the strikers without delay so that they could given proper medical treatment and that their condition stabilized.

(10) Prisons and labour camps run by the terrorist so-called Kosovo Libertion Army

The abducted Serbian civilians, detained by the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberatin Army, are kept in the labour camps located in the village of Matičane and in the wider area of Prizren ("Ortokal" estate, a building situated on the road to Djakovica) and in Drenica. 472 abducted Serbs are kept in the camps.

KLA prisons for Serbs, Montenegrin and members of other ethnic communities who are not supportive of Albanian terrorists are situated also around the village of Brod, municipality of Dragaš, and along the Djakovica road towards the village of Junik, municipality of Dečani, as well as in the villages of Glodjane, Izbica and Strovce in the Kosovska Mitrovica district; and in the premises of Railroad Transport Co. in Uroševac.

(11) Situation in Kosovska Mitrovica:

Since the deployment of KFOR and UNMIK in Kosovo and Metohija, the security situation has been very serious, particularly in and around Kosovska Mitrovica. Some of the most salient types and instances of atrocities have been:

- looting and the destruction of 2,365 homes belonging to Serbs, Montenegrins and other non-Albanians (1,200 in Kosovska Mitrovica; 1,060 in Vučitrn; and 105 in Srbica);
- evjction of 700 Serbian families from their apartments (500 southern Kosovska Mitrovica; 150 in Vučitrn; and 50 in Srbica);
- looting and the destruction of the property of the following companies:

1. In Kosovska Mitrovica: Socially-owned companies "Kosovo-Sirovina", "Betonjerka", "Lux", "AMD", "Kosmet-Prevoz", "Trans-Kosovo", Duvanska, Minel, Zemljoradnička zadruga (cooperative), Hortikultura, Mitrovčanka, DES, "Ibar-Rožaje" warehouse, water utility company "Vodovod", printing company "Progres", electric power generation company "Elektro-Kosovo", PTT and a large number of bars and cafes owned by non-Albanians.

2. In Vučitrn: Socially-owned companies "Sartid", "Vučitrn-Prevoz", "Ratar", Farm Cooperative, paints and coatings factory "Ekstra", construction company "Kosovo", utilities company "Sitnica", private company "Čičavica", employment bureau, local community centre, Town Hall of Vučitrn, Construction Land Fund, local department store, Auditing Office building, Jugobanka, primary and secondary schools, Jugopetrol, Beopetrol, electric power generationcompany "Elektro-Kosovo", PTT.

3. In Srbica: Hunting munitions factory, plastics factory, socially-owned company "Budućnost", Farm Cooperative, public utilities company, "Dijamant-produkt" Co., local community centre, local self-managing community of interest, "Žitopromet" Co. and its silos.

(12) Recent killings and terrorizing of Albanians loyal to the FR of Yugoslavia:

The terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army has stepped up the execution of Albanians who do support their policy and goals, particularly in the areas of Priština, Podujevo and Peć. The most drastic examples

are: the murder of Hejdi Sejdiu, a member of the Provincial Committee of the Serbian Socialist Party, in his home town of Uroševac in front of his wife and three children (on 10 February), the killing of Danush Januzi in Vitina (on 10 February); the massacre of Tahir Bekim, abducted and later killed by the terrorists of the so-called Kosovo Liberation Army (parts of his mutilated body were found on 24 February).

The terrorists of the so-called Kosovo Liberation Army burnt down the house of Sellim Broshi, former head of the Provincial Ministry of the Interior, in the village of Odanovce, municipality of Kosovska Kamenica, on 20 March 2000. They are also looking for Sinan Rexhepi, former employee of the Provincial Ministry of the Interior. They threaten Sadik Hajrulah from Vitina, Ramadan Sermaxhi, employee of the Ministry of the Interior in Gnjilane, Minir Krasniqi from Kosovska Kamenica, as well as other former or present ethnic Albanian members of the Provincial Ministry of the Interior in Gnjilane. In mid-March, terrorists of the so-called Kosovo Liberation Army abducted Noa and Nua Kajtazi, catholic Albanians, in the village of Zjum accusing them that they are loyal citizens of the FR of Yugoslavia. They requested a ransom from their family in the amount of DM 40,000. They also searched their houses, looted it and beat the members of their family.

In addition to Serbs, the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army also rounds up Albanians, loyal to the State of the FR of Yugoslavia, and detain them in their prison camps (around the village of Brod, municipality of Dragaš).

(13) Destruction of churches, monasteries and cultural monuments:

86 churches, monasteries and other cultural monuments were burned down, demolished or seriously damaged, among them the Church of the Entrance of Our Lady into the Temple at Dolac, monastery of St. Mark at Koriša from 1467, monastery of Prophets Kosmo and Damien in Zočište from 14th century, the church in Kijevo from the 14th century, the Holy Trinity monastery from the 14th century near Mušutište, monastery Devič built in 1440, Church of St. Paraskeva in Drenik from the 16th century, Church of St. Demetrius near Peć, the Orthodox church at Grmovo near Vitina, Church of St. Elijah at Žegra near Gnjilane, church of Holy Mother in Mušutište from 1315, Church of St. Elijah at Bistražin, Church of Apostles Peter and Paul in Suva Reka, monastery of St. Uroš in Nerodimlje, monastery of St. Archangel Gabriel from the 14th century in Binač, Church of St. Mary from the 16th century in Belo Polje, Church of St. John the Baptist in Pećka Banja, churches in the villages of Naklo, Vučitrn, Petrovac, Uroševac, Podgorce, Djurakovac, Kruševo, Osojane, Samodreža, Dresna near Klina, Rekovac, Petrič, monastery Binač near Vitina, Holy Trinity Cathedral in Djakovica, St. Nicholas' Church in Gnjilane.

Monks and other clergy are being terrorized and persecuted. More than 150 parish residences were destroyed or damaged. Over 10,000 icons and other sacral objects, most of which are part of cultural treasures under the special protection of the State, were stolen or destroyed. Medieval frescoes were destroyed in 70 per cent of Orthodox churches and monasteries.

Assaults on members of the Catholic religious community by the terrorists of the so-called Kosovo Liberation Army have intensified in Prizren and Peć, particularly assaults on clergymen (The homes of two Franciscan priests were burned down.).

The following cultural monuments were damaged or demolished:
- statues of the greatest lexicographer of the Serbian language Vuk Karadzic and the great Montenegrin poet Petar Petrović Njegoš in downtown Priština;
- memorials to King Uroš in Uroševac and King Dušan in Prizren;
- memorial to Prince Lazar in Gnjilane and the memorial to Serbian rulers from the Nemanjić dynasty in the village of Gornje Nerodimlje;
- memorial to Miloš Obilić, the symbol of the town of Obilić. KFOR removed the damaged statue to the compounds of the thermal electric power plant "Kosovo B".
- about 400 000 books vanished in the fire set to the Pristina Library.

Many of the destroyed monuments are outstanding examples of the Serbian cultural heritage and are on the list of the monuments of exceptional cultural value under the protection of UNESCO.

(14) Forced and illegal taking over of public institutions:

- Forcible and illegal takeovers of premises and buildings of post offices, banks, medical institutions, water and power supply systems, university, elementary and secondary schools, municipal and other local government buildings, local communes, buildings of the Ministry of the Interior and the Army of Yugoslavia, factories, enterprises, cooperatives, etc. in Priština (premises of the Clinical Centre "Priština" and the health station whose equipment has been stolen and taken by doctors in private practice, Federal Customs Administration, Public Housing Company, Institute for Urban Planning, water supply company "Vodovod", thermal electric power plant "Kosovo B", depots and petrol stations of "Jugopetrol", the shareholding companies "Kosmet-Priština", "Kosovo-Trans", "Energoinvest", "Autopriština", car shock absorbers factory, "Jugotrans", etc.) as well as in Prizren, Dragaš, Podujevo, Lipljan, Štrpci, Kosovska Mitrovica, Kosovo Polje (with the assistance of KFOR), Djakovica (with the assistance of KFOR).

- By forced and illegal taking over of public enterprises and institutions tens of thousands employed Serbs, Montenegrins, Roma, Muslims, Goranci, Turks and other non-Albanians were sacked and left with no means to support themselves.

- More than 190 major companies were forcibly and illegally seized, whose equipment was looted and most often taken to Albania.

(15) Armed artillery attacks on villages: Slovinj, Matičane, Orahovac, Konjuh, Berivojce, Gornja Brnjica, the villages around Kosovska Kamenica: Grnčar, Magila, Ajvalija, all the villages of the Istok-Klina region, Goraždevac near Peć, Svinjare, Klokot, Novo Brdo, Zjum, Donja and Gornja Gušterica, Sušica, Badavac, Bresje, Vrbovac, Vitina, Cernice, (municipality of Gnjilane), Dobruša, Veliko Ropotovo (municipality of Kosovska Kamenica), Parteš, Podgradje, Mališevo and Pasjane (municipality of Gnjilane), Lještar, Budriga,

Dobrotin (municipality of Lipljan), Grnčar, Binač, Ranilug, Šilovo, Odovce, Rajanovce, Bosce, Čaglavica, Paravolo, Lebane, Gojbulja, Suvo Grlo and Banje (municipality of Srbica), in the following villages in the area of the municipality of Gora: Brodosavce, Belobrod, Kukavce; frequent attacks on houses of Goranci, Muslims and Albanians, loyal to the FR of Yugoslavia, and in Grabovac (municipality of Zvečan).

All Serbian houses in the villages of Donji Livoč, Kmetova Vrbica, Lipovica and Cernice in the municipality of Gnjilane, and in the villages of Vaganeš, Gradjenik and Orahovica in the municipality of Kosovska Kamenica, all forming part of Kosovsko Pomoravlje, were set on fire or destroyed by mortars or explosives.

All this runs counter to assertions by KFOR and UNMIK that the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army has been disarmed.

(16) Blockade of towns and villages: Gadnje, Orahovac and Velika Hoča, Koretin, villages around Gnjilane, Gornja Srbica, Goraždevac, Prilužje (the village surrounded by Albanians, with no doctors, shops and phone lines; about 80 per cent of the villagers who worked for the Electric Power Industry of Serbia have remained jobless).

About 3,500 Serbian residents of Orahovac have been living for more than nine months since the deployment of KFOR and UNMIK in the first concentration camp in Europe after the Second World War, besieged by the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army.

(17) Armed threats against villages and terror committed on a daily basis against non-Albanians: Ugljari, Srpski Babuš, Štimlje, Novo Selo, Bresje, Obilić, the area around Kosovo Polje, Miloševo (on which an armed attack was recently carried out), the village of Zebnice (dramatic humanitarian situation), most of the mainly Catholic Croatian population ofn the villages of Letinice, Vrnez, Vrnavo Kolo and Šašare have moved out, Drenovac (50 Serbs massacred), village of Cernice (a series of incidents in which US KFOR soldiers maltreated Serbs), Požaranje, Gotovuša, Gatnje, Zubin Potok, Veliki Alaš, Vrelo and Radevo, Plemetin and Slatina (municipality of Vučitrn), Crkolez (municipality of Istok), Ogoše - municipality of Kosovska Kamenica (where almost all Roma families have been driven out), Banjska, Gojbulja and Miroče (municipality of Vučitrn), Brežanik (municipality of Peć).

Ruthless terror is used against the remaining Serbs in the village of Obilić: their houses are attacked and set on fire. They cannot call fire emergency services or ask for KFOR and UNMIK assistance since their telephone lines are disconnected, while those belonging to Albanian households are connected. This provides further evidence of against Serb by KFOR and UNMIK who sit idly by.

(18) The looted Serbian villages whose residents were forced out: Mužičani, Slivovo, Orlović, Dragaš, the area around Kosovo Polje, Livadice, Mirovac, Sirinička Župa, Medregovac, Grace, Zočište, Sofalija, Dragoljevac, Tomance, Koretin, Leštar, Donja Šipašnica, Miganovce, Lanište and Zmijarnik (municipality of Kosovska Kamenica).

(19) Serbian settlements set on fire: Istok, Klina, Donja Lapaštica, Obrandža, Velika Reka, Perane, Lauše, the villages around Podujevo, Grace, Donja Dubica, Zočište, Orahovac, Naklo, Vitomirice, Belo Polje, Kojlovice, Aloš-Topličane, Krajište, Rudnik, Donji Strmac, Goleš (municipality of Lipljan), Orlović (municipality of Priština), Krpimej and Lauša (municipality of Podujevo), Mužičane (all Serbian houses burned down), Zaimovo, Denovac, Lesjane, Gornje and Donje Nerodimlje (all Serbian houses looted and burned down), Sinaje (municipality of Istok), Balovac, Mali Talinovac, Ljubižda, Klobuka and Oraovica (municipality of Kosovska Kamenica), Zaskok and Novi Miroš (municipality of Uroševac).

(20) Registered number of homes burned down: About 50,000 houses of Serbs, Roma, Muslims, Goranci and other non-Albanians were burned down in Kosovo and Metohija.

(21) Registered number of illegal entries of foreign citizens into the FR of Yugoslavia (Kosovo and Metohija) without the necessary papers (visas and registration of stay with the competent authorities): 811

Over 250,000 foreigners have illegally entered Kosovo and Metohija with approval of UNMIK and KFOR. The Government of the FR of Yugoslavia has officially requested their deportation on several occasions. These requests went unheeded, although those persons are international terrorists, criminals, narco-mafia members, white slave merchants, organizers of brothels and other forms of international crime.

(22) Registered number of stolen vehicles: over 12,000

As a result of open borders with Macedonia and Albania 250,000 vehicles were brought into Kosovo and Metohija without payment of customs duties. Most of these vehicles were stolen.

UNMIK has extended the period for the registration of vehicles in Kosovo and Metohija until 31 May 2000. It is expected that it will register about 200,000 vehicles thus legalizing crime and theft.

(23) Registered number of cases of violation of the ground security zone by KFOR: 364

REVIEW OF TERRORIST AND OTHER ACTS OF VIOLENCE AND OF CERTAIN VIOLATIONS OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1244 (1999) IN THE PROVINCE OF KOSOVO AND METOHIJA SINCE THE DEPLOYMENT OF KFOR AND UNMIK IN THE PERIOD FROM 10 JUNE 1999 TO 7 MAY 2000

Terrorism of Albanian separatists

Total number of terrorist attacks	4,792
- Serbs and Montenegrins	4,511
- Albanians	109
- members of other ethnic communities	172

A. Killed	1,010
- Serbs and Montenegrins	888
- Albanians	75
- members of other ethnic communities	47
B. Wounded	924
- Serbs and Montenegrins	867
- Albanians	20
- members of other ethnic communities	37
C. Kidnapped and missing	936
- Serbs and Montenegrins	860
- Albanians	42
- members of other ethnic communities	34
Fate of kidnapped and missing	
1. Killed	95
2. Escaped	7
3. Unaccounted-for	786
4. Released	48